Numb. 1605

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13. 1740

No. 1605.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

SOON after the breaking out of the preſent War, I became your Correſpondent, in hopes that an Event, in which the People ſeem'd unanimous, would have ſo cool'd and compos'd Minds, which before ſeem'd but too much inflam'd, that a Friend to National Peace, a Lover of Concord and Harmony, might be heard, not only with indulgence, but generally approv'd of. But ſuch is the fatal Depravity with which artful Men have infected the Commonalty, that what was ſpontaneouſly intended by me for the Publick Good, was invidiouſly conſtru'd to have been the Effects of Guilt and Mifdity on the Part of our Superiors, whom I neither conſulted, nor was acquainted with.

My Deſign was to conciliate my Fellow-Subjects to one another, and the Whole to the Legiſlature, the Prince, and his Government, as the ſureſt Means of reducing the Enemy to Juſtice, and coming out of the War with Honour and Advantage. But however ſerous and diſintereſted my Intentions were, I had the Mortification to find them malign'd by thoſe chiefly on whom I reckon'd for Aſſociates and Fellow-Labourers.

The ſeeming Zeal for the Publick Welfare of the Writers on the Side of the *Oppoſition*, induc'd me to hope they would arduouſly co-operate with me in an Undertaking ſo obviouſly calculated to ſtrengthen the Nation at home, and render her formidable abroad; inſtead of being aided by them in ſo ſalutary a Deſign, or ſeeing the Edge of their Reſentment whetted by the War, I am ſorry to find them not only doubling their Acrimony to the Government, but adding to their Corps, by a freſh Supply of new-rais'd Auxiliaries, that exceed, if poſſible, the *Veterans* themſelves, in Spleen and Malevolence. How conſiſtent their Conduct is with their Profeſſions, I leave to the Conſideration of the Wiſe and Unprejudic'd.

Tho' I foreſee I ſhall have no Aſſiſtance from our *Modern Patriots*, in proſecuting the Deſign of conciliating the Minds of my Fellow-Subjects, in the preſent Critical Conjuncture, I ſhall not however deſpair, as Self-Intereſt and the Good Senſe of my Countrymen will ſoon prevail againſt that unwearied Art of Addreſs all along made uſe of to leſſen their Veneration for the *Legiſlature*, the Sovereign Authority of this Nation. And that it may appear how abſolutely neceſſary it is to pay Reſpect and Obedience to the Supreme Power, I ſhall throw together a few Thoughts on *Sovereign Authority* in general, as I have ſtrikingly collected them from the Writings of a late ingenious Author.

Of the Neceſſity of Sovereign Authority.

If Men would follow the Law of Nature, they would do that for the Love of Virtue which they do for Fear and Intereſt, they would have no Occaſion for Poſitive Laws, nor Exemplary Puniſhments. *Reaſon* would be the Common Law; Men would live in Simplicity without Pride; in mutual Commerce without Property, and in mutual Equality without Jealouſy: They would know no other Superiority but that of Virtue, nor no other Ambition but that of doing generous and diſintereſted. This, without Error, is the Idea of this State ſo conformable to reaſonable Nature; which gave Occaſion to all the Poetical Fictions of the Golden Age, and Firſt State of Man.

Ancient Hiſtory, both Sacred and Profane, convince us, that Men did not long obſerve this Law of Nature: And our own Experience will inform us why it is not obſerved at preſent.

Immoderate Self-Love hath render'd Men ſuſceptible of two Paſſions unknown to the Brute Creation; Avarice and Ambition: An unſatiable Deſire of appropriating to themſelves what they do not ſtand in need of, and attributing to themſelves a Superiority which Nature hath neither given nor intended.

In beholding human Nature thus blinded and enabled by the Paſſions, we can ſee nothing in Men but a Propenſity to a ſavage Liberty, where each would pretend to, and conteſt, every Thing; where Reaſon ſignifies nothing, becauſe each calls Reaſon the Paſſion which animates him; where there is neither Property, Dominion, nor Right, unleſs in him who is the ſtrongeſt; which may come to every Individual alternately.

Government is therefore of abſolute Neceſſity, for aſcertaining, and for regulating the different Ranks and Degrees ſo neceſſary to the Deſign of Society, that every Thing ſhould not become a Prey, and every one a Slave to the Wickedeſt and Strongeſt.

Order requires that the ignorant, giddy Multitude, ſhould be reſtrain'd from injuring themſelves and others, by debarring them of unlimited Power, which ſhould be lodg'd in wiſer Hands: And this we call the Supreme Power, or *Sovereign Authority*, to whoſe Deciſions there is an abſolute Neceſſity of ſubmitting; unleſs Men would live in diſmal Anarchy, when the ſtrongeſt would not fail of oppreſſing the weakeſt.

It is therefore neceſſary that every Government ſhould be Abſolute. I do not underſtand here by *Abſolute*, an Arbitrary Power of doing every Thing one pleaſes, without any other Rule or Reaſon than the Deſpotick Will of one or more Perſons. God forbid I ſhould attribute ſuch a Power to the Creature, which the *Sovereign Being* hath not: His Abſolute Dominion is not founded on a blind Obedience; His Sovereign Will is always regulated by the Immutable Law of his Wiſdom.

By *Abſolute Power* I mean no other but a Power of judging in the *Dernier Reſſort*. In every Government 'tis neceſſary there ſhould be ſuch a Power: For ſince we cannot multiply Powers to Infinity, we muſt abſolutely fix upon ſome Degree of Authority ſuperior to all others. For whatever the Form of Government be, whether *Monarchy*, *Ariſtocracy*, *Democracy*, or *Mixed*, 'tis always neceſſary that we ſubmit to *Sovereign Deciſion*; it being abſurd and contradictory to ſay, that there ſhould be any above thoſe who hold the higheſt Station.

The abſolute Neceſſity that there ſhould be among Men Superiority and Subordination, is a convincing Proof that Government in general is not an Eſtabliſhment ſo freely to be diſpens'd with; nothing would be more pernicious in Practice than ſuch a contradictory Principle.

In all free Contracts, ſay the Lovers of Novelty and Independency, the Contractors have a Right of breaking them, when one Side fails in the Conditions ſtipulated. According to this moſt dangerous Poſition, every Individual becomes Independent from the *Sovereign Authority*, whenever ſuch *Sovereign Authority* ſeems to him to act unjuſtly. Government on this Footing would be a mere Fantom; it would be no longer the Baſis of Society: And 'tis not Royalty alone wou'd be in Danger, but the moſt venerable *Senates* and Commonwealths, would always be expos'd to the moſt frightful Anarchy.

Forms of Government may be indifferent, and more or leſs perfect; but intire Independency and Anarchy are abſolutely inconſiſtent with the Wants of Human Nature, and quite repugnant to the Nature of Society: It is therefore neceſſary for the preſerving of Order and Peace, that Men ſhould be ſubject to ſome ſupreme Power.

By this Union of the Body Politic under one or more Sovereigns, every particular Perſon acquires as much Strength as all the Society in common. For if there were Ten Millions of them in a Commonwealth, and every one would reſiſt each other, what Confuſions wou'd enſue! but by their Dependance upon the *Supreme Power*, it wou'd keep them all in Order, and prevent them from injuring each other.

This Multiplication of Strength in the Grand Body Politick, reſembles that of every Member of the Human Body; ſeperate them, and they have no Vigour; but by their mutual Union, the common Strength increaſes, and altogether, they compoſe a ſtrong and vigorous Body.

The abſolute Neceſſity, that there ſhou'd be ſome Supreme Authority upon Earth, to make Laws, and puniſh the Violaters of them, is as convincing a Proof, that God, who eſſentially loves Order, would have his Authority committed to ſome Sovereign Judges, as if he had declar'd the ſame to all Mankind by expreſs Revelation.

Suppoſing that all Authority is from the People, it does not follow that they may reſume it at Pleaſure; this would be continually going back and falling into the ſame dangerous Inconveniences which was intended to be avoided. Reſiſtance againſt the Supreme Power of a Kingdom after 'tis once legally eſtabliſh'd, is a Contradiction: If it be Supreme, it hath no Superior: By what Authority then will it be judg'd? If the People are at all Times to be Sovereign Judges, they have not made a Ceſſion of their Right to the *Legiſlature*, that is, the Supreme Power. If they have made no ſuch Ceſſion, then may they always give themſelves up to their own Caprice and Deluſions. In ſuch Caſe, Anarchy becomes inevitable, becauſe every turbulent, ſeditious, ambitious Perſon, who can cajole the Mob, and form the greateſt Party, may aſſume a Sovereignty unknown to the Laws and Conſtitution, and intirely repugnant to the Nature of Society and Deſign of Government. Thus every private Perſon becomes a Tyrant: Tyranny multiplies without End; and by Increaſing perpetuates itſelf.

If Reſiſtance to the Legiſlative, that is the Supreme Power, be once permitted, there is an End of Subordination, the Baſis of Society. If ſome may reſiſt To-day for imaginary Reaſons, others may do the ſame To-morrow. As Opinion has the ſame Effect upon the Mind as Truth, as long as any one Party ſhall imagine they have Cauſe for oppoſing the Supreme Power, they will not fail to believe themſelves in the Right, even ſhou'd they proceed to open Rebellion.

If Reſiſtance then to the Supreme Power be admitted, all who have an Antipathy againſt the Perſons of Princes; all who have a Pique to their Miniſters; all who are out of Humour with the Government; all who are diſcontented becauſe the Power is not in their Hands; all who are prone to change and love Novelty; all who are for continually botching and mending the Conſtitution, will never ceaſe Spiriting up the People againſt the Sovereign Authority, and depreciating the Meaſures and Actions of thoſe with whom ſuch lawful Authority is lodg'd. Hence proceeds the Deſtruction of all Order; this is the Source of all Mobbiſh Revolutions, not only in every Age, but at all Times; inſomuch, that there would be no more any fixed and conſtant Society on Earth, but the whole World be turned into diſmal Anarchy and Confuſion.

Is it not more eligible to ſubmit ourſelves to ſome fixed Principle of Government, by which the Body Politick may acquire laſting Strength and Vigour, than abandon Ourſelves to the perpetual Revolutions of Anarchy, which certainly weaken and debilitate? Should wiſe Men deliver up themſelves to the Fury of the Multitude, to become every Moment the Sport of the Caprice, Inconſtancy, and blind Paſſions of all thoſe who have no other Principle of Union, but the Love of Independency; and how they may divide and ſubdivide themſelves to Infinity, as the Waves of the Sea, which ſucceſſively daſh upon and break one another?

'Tis to be wiſh'd that all thoſe, who have of late Years in a thouſand Shapes, endeavour'd to render the People ſuſpicious and jealous of the *Legiſlature*, wou'd conſider the fatal Conſequence of rendering the *National Supreme Power* odious and deſpicable.

I am &c

HALES.

Vienna, Aug. 6.

THE Turkiſh Ambaſſador's Demand that the Prince d'Auverſperg and the Count de Wurmbrand, who are to walk at his publick Entry on his Right and Left may keep a Step or two behind, and not move in the ſame Line with his Ottoman Excellency, is ſo contrary to all former Practice, that it has been rejected by the Emperor's Miniſters, who told him at the ſame time, that if he perſiſted in it, they had a Courier ready to ſet out for Conſtantinople, to give Notice of this Scruple of his to the Porte, till whoſe Return his publick Entry ſhould be ſuſpended; and that in the mean time he muſt expect to maintain himſelf and his Retinue at his own Coſt. The Ambaſſador not thinking he ſhould be talk'd to in ſuch a high Stile, reſolv'd immediately to comply, as he has done all along with Regard to every new Pretenſion which he has thought fit to ſtart; for he demands, beſides this, 1. That when the Prince d'Auverſperg accompany'd him to his Apartment, his Excellency

ſhould

should not be oblig'd to attend him back again to the Stair Foot. 2. That he shou'd be dispens'd with from going to an Audience of the President of the Council of War. 3. That in the Audience which he is to have of the Emperor, he be excus'd from certain Decorums which are always observ'd. And 4. That he be also furnish'd with some Apartments for his Person, and some Houses moreover for his numerous Retinue. On the Day fix'd for the Entry, the Prince d'Auversperg, Grand Marshal of the Court, went out of Town with a Grand Retinue, 18 Trumpets and 2 Kettle Drums, and arriving near Schuechat, he sent an Imperial Harbinger thither three times, to acquaint the Ambassador, that he was come to take him up for his publick Entry, to which his Excellency made Answer, that every thing was ready on his Part, but that he wish'd some Alteration might be made with respect to his Guard of the Janizaries in their Arms; and that having besides a Fit of the Cholick, he was not in a Condition to sit on Horseback, and he hop'd therefore, that he might be permited to make his Entry in his own Coach, which has more the Air of a Hen-house upon 4 Wheels, than that of a Coach. The Grand Marshal presently guess'd the Meaning of this Cholick which he had so much at Command, and sent the Ambassador Word, that the Ceremonial of his Entry being fix'd, they could make no Alteration in it; and that if he wou'd not conform, he might stay at Schuechat, and that they would return to Town, which they accordingly did at 5 o' Clock in the Evening. The Emperor's Ministers having had a Meeting the same Day, and the next, to consider what was proper to be done, they sent back to Schuechat the Baggage and Equipage which the Turkish Ambassador had sent hither on the Day fix'd for his Entry; and other vigorous Resolutions were taken, which gave him to understand, that they were not in the least Disposition to comply, but on the contrary, to humble his Pride; which being confirm'd to him by the French Ambassador, he at length resolv'd to send one of his Officers to the Grand Marshal to make his Apology; and in Consideration of this kind of Acknowledgment, the Courier who was just ready to start for Constantinople, is ordered to stay, and the Ambassador is to make his publick Entry the Day after To morrow, unless some new Incident prevents it.

LONDON.

According to some Advices from Stockholm, we may expect to hear very soon of some Changes in Sweden; the rather because the Senate of the Kingdom did their utmost to engage the King to conclude a Treaty of Subsidy with France in the room of that which his Maiesty has just concluded with Great Britain.

We are assur'd by several Letters from Berlin, that his Prussian Majesty, when he comes to Hanover, intends to desire his Britannick Majesty to let him have M. de Munchausen, whom he lately sent to Berlin, to be his First Minister.

Last Week one Thomas Butteris, a noted Smuggler, was brought by Habeas Corpus from Kent to the Fleet Prison, under a Guard of Dragoons.

The Prince William, Capt. Thomas Cau'zar, bound from Oporto to Chester, is arrived at Crookhaven in Ireland, having been chased in there by two Spanish Privateers, who continued cruising off Castlehaven Harbour, one standing off to Sea, as the other stood in to Shore, and were frequently asking Questions of the People in the Fishing-boats: And on the 5th of August they write, that since their cruising there, they had been seen to have taken two Ships.

The Beavor, Webber, from New-England for Bristol, was taken by a Spanish Privateer, and carried into St. Sebastian's.

The Maria Catherina, Tonnison, from Christiansand, bound to Dublin, is lost near the Orkneys.

The Thomas and Mary of Whitehaven, was met the 4th of July by Capt. Woodward, of the Prince of Asturias, about 70 Leagues to the Eastward of the Capes of Virginia.

The Maryland Merchant of Biddeford, was spoke with on the 30th of July last by Capt. Lucas of the Lark, lately arrived at Lancaster from St. Christopher's, off of Eusterhull, and all well.

Yesterday the Lords Justices met at the Cockpit Whitehall, when their Lordships were pleased to order that the Parliament which stood prorogu'd to the 19th Instant, be further prorogu'd for six Weeks.

On Monday last the Guernsey Man of War, a 50 Gun Ship newly rebuilt, was launch'd at Woolwich.

The same Day the Nassau a 70 Gun Ship was launch'd at Chatham, and she is thought to be one of the compleatest Ships of her Bulk in the whole Navy.

The same Day Lieut. General Barrell's Regiment of Foot, that was encamp'd on Windsor Forest, having lately received Orders from the Lords Justices, march'd from thence for Portsmouth, as has likewise Col. Pulteney's Regiment of Foot for the same Place, in order to embark on Board the Transports on the intended Expedition, under the Command of the Lord Cathcart

On Saturday last William Smith and Joseph Meadin (a Quaker), who were condemned at the last Assizes at Bedford, for a Robbery on the Highway were executed there pursuant to their Sentence. They confessed the Fact for which they suffered, and dyed in a very penitent Manner.

Last Monday a Presentation pass'd the Great Seal to the Rev. John Bells, M. A. of the Rectory of Exhall, in the County of Warwick, and Diocese of Worcester.

As did also a Presentation to the Rev. John Makepeace, M A. of the Vicarage of All-Saints, in the Town of Leicester, and Diocese of Lincoln.

The same Day his Majesty's Grant pass'd the Great Seal unto John Wise, Esq; of his new Invention of a Machine for a more advantageous Way for raising of Water by a Fire Engine.

Yesterday his Majesty's Ships the Rose, and Portmahone, of Twenty Guns each, were launch'd at Deptford.

		Morning		Evening	
High Water this Day at London Bridge.		03	22	03	35

Bank Stock 144. India 163 to 162 1-half. South Sea 101 3-4ths to 1-half. Old Annuity 112 7-8ths. New ditto 110 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 101 1-half to 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 107 5-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 91 7-8ths. Royal Assurance 92 3-4ths. London Assurance 11 5-8ths. African 10. India Bonds 5 l. 7 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 61 Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 10 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 96 7-8ths. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112 Lottery Tickets 5 l. 2 s.

Admiralty-Office, August 11, 1740.

IT *is the Direction of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Seamen belonging to his Majesty's Ships the Victory, Boyn and Lyon, who are absent from those Ships, do immediately repair to Portsmouth, where such of them as belong to the Victory and Boyn are to go on board the Victory, and the rest on board their proper Ship the Lyon, on pain of losing their Wages, and being prosecuted as Deserters.*

J. Burchet.

Admiralty-Office, August 7. 1740.

IT *is the Direction of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Seamen belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Tyger, who are now absent from that Ship, do immediately repair on board his Majesty's Ship the Guernsey, which is fitting out at Chatham, in order to their serving in her; on pain of forfeiting the Wages due to them in the Tyger.*

J. Burchet.

This Day is Published,

[Price 2 7 s. in Sheets]

(From the Originals, never before printed)

THE

Negociations of Sir THOMAS ROE,

IN HIS

EMBASSY to the OTTOMAN PORTE,

FROM

The Year 1621, to 1628, inclusive.

Completeing his said EMBASSY, and containing,

A great Variety of Curious and Important Matters, relating not only to the Affairs of the TURKISH Empire, but also to Those of the OTHER STATES of EUROPE, in that Period.

His Correspondences with the most illustrious Persons, for Dignity or Character; as with the Queen of *Bohemia*, *Bethlem Gabor* Prince of *Transylvania*, and other Potentates of different Nations, &c.

And many Useful and Instructive Particulars, as well in relation to TRADE and COMMERCE, as to Subjects of LITERATURE; as Ancient Manuscripts, Coins, Inscriptions, and other Antiquities.

Printed at the Expence of the Society for Encouragement of Learning;

And sold by *G. Strahan* in Cornhill, *C. Rivington* in St. Paul's Church-yard, *P Vaillant* in the Strand, *J. Brindley* in New Bond street, *S. Baker* in Russel-street Covent garden, and *J. Osborn* junior in Pater-noster-row, Bookfellers to the said *Society*.

This Day is Publish'd,

(Price Six pence.)

(*Free of the grost Misrepresentations, innumerable Omissions and notorious Falshoods, of a spurious pretended Trial the Publick have been imposed upon by.*)

THE FAITHFUL NARRATIVE

Or an Impartial Account of the TRIAL of Mr. BARTHOLOMEW GREENWOOD, Rider to his Majesty's Troop of Horse Guards, on a Suspicion of robbing Mr. Wheatley of Camberwell, on the Highway, before Mr. Carter, at the Assizes at Kingston, on the second Day of August, 1740.

With the Pleadings of the Counsel at large; and the Justification of the Characters of Mr. Wheatley and Mr. Greenwood, by Persons of Worth and Distinction.

Taken in Short Hand by a Gentleman in Court, who is an Acquaintance and Friend to both: And who allows the following Sheets to be published, with no other View, but that of doing Justice to both Sides.

Printed for and Sold by J. STANDEN, at Caleb Dyers's Head in the Old Bailey; and to be had at the Pamphlet Shops in London and Westminster.

ANTI-SYPHILICON.

THE only short and most infallible Cure in the Universe for the VENEREAL Disease, from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and desperable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant VIRUS, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd CLAPS, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off in it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Poison on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet or Weakness to ensue on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the French Pox attended with Nocturnal Pains, universal Breaking out and all the other most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as is to bespeak it the only opposite Remedy or true Venereal Antidote in the World; and this some Thousands have their great Joy experienc'd.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplish'd, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury, may by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such likewise as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may by a few Doses of it instantly free themselves from all Suspicion of that Kind; for it admits no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on the Account, in all scorbutick, scrophulous, and even impure Eruptions or Foulnesses of the Skin, Glandulous Swellings and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one half than any other Medidine yet known can by ten.

The Price of this most Noble ANTI-SYPHILICON is Six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Ramsey's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which, all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Disease, may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poison is intirely rooted out of their Bodies

Note, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.

These are to Certify whom it may concern,

THAT the Two Medicines for External Use, which have been sold with so much Success for the Good of Mankind above Thirty Years last past, in the Cure of

All Sorts of RUPTURES, BURSTEN, *or* BROKEN BELLIES.

are removed from the Minories; where they have been sold by the Author, so long, and are now sold only at Mr. Sandwell's Toyshop, the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury in the Poultry, at 5 s. the Parcel, with printed Directions given with them.

These two Remedies need no other Recommendation than themselves will manifest in two or three Days using, having by their admirable and even astonishing Success, gained the Reputation they so justly deserve, both in City and Country, after wearing Trusses for many Years to no Purpose.

For by the Blessing of God, they make a perfect Cure either on Old or Young, in a very little Time, and for a small Charge, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Patient; one Parcel is generally sufficient for a compleat Cure, especially on a young Person.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured by them, which occasioned this Publication, for the Good of the Publick, that all such unhappy People may be delivered from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Trusses.

The World might have had many Certificates of Cures on Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months old, to grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but that People are naturally averse to let it be known, that they ever had such an Infirmity: Yet Mr. Sandwell can satisfy any Inquirer of the Validity of what is here said, tho' he has not had such large Knowledge, by reason of the short Time he has sold 'em, as they from whom the Medicines are now, for good Reasons, removed.

No Letters received except Post paid.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-Noster-Row*